

# Conceptualizing the Water Management System with UML



# Iterative Development Process

- Apply an **iterative development process** (IDP) widely used to create commercial software
  - Use exercises to define actors, their responsibilities, and their interactions
  - Keep it simple, do only what is required to reach understanding
  - Leads to system requirements
  - Supports creation of adaptive software



# Phases in IDP

- **Analyze** – what are the questions we want to answer and what are the key components needed to answer it?
- **Design** – how might we represent our conceptual model of the actual system using math and software constructs?
- **Implement** – “code” design in a software development environment



# IDP Basic Steps

- Define Use Cases
- Define Conceptual Model
- Define Interaction Diagrams
- Define Design Class Diagrams
- Implement in small steps and test frequently



# Graphical Modeling Notation

Unified Modeling Language (UML)



# What is UML?

- The Unified Modeling Language is a **visual language** for specifying, constructing and documenting artifacts of systems
- It is the de facto **standard diagramming notation** for drawing or presenting pictures related to object-oriented software
- Can be complicated but we are **keeping it simple**



# No Silver Bullet

- UML is simply a standard diagramming notation – boxes, lines, etc.
- Visual modeling with common notation can be helpful
- Does not replace the need for system knowledge and sound design skills
- Just as a word processor does not write, UML does not analyze or design



# How Have We Used UML?

- As a sketch tool during interactive conceptual modeling of an actual system of interest (e.g. predicting urban water demand)
- To illustrate how existing analytical tools work (e.g. Urban Water Use Model)
- To help create new software implementations





# 3 Basic UML Artifacts

- Use case
  - Narrative description of intended use of the software
- Class diagram
  - Properties of each object and relationships between objects
- Sequence diagram
  - Dynamic view of interaction between objects



# Urban Water Use

Applying Object-Oriented  
Techniques and UML to  
Document DWR Process



## Estimate Water Use in a Study Area

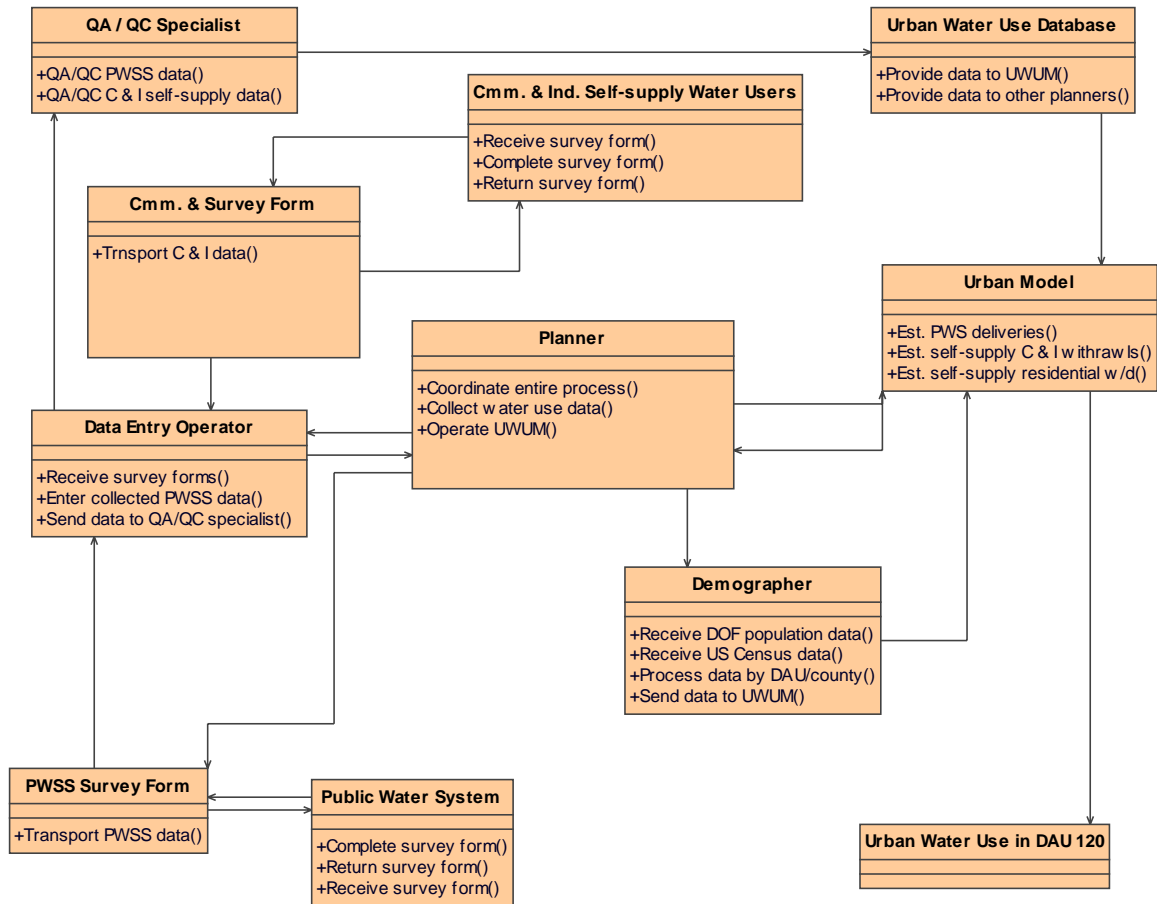
Goal Level: Sea Level

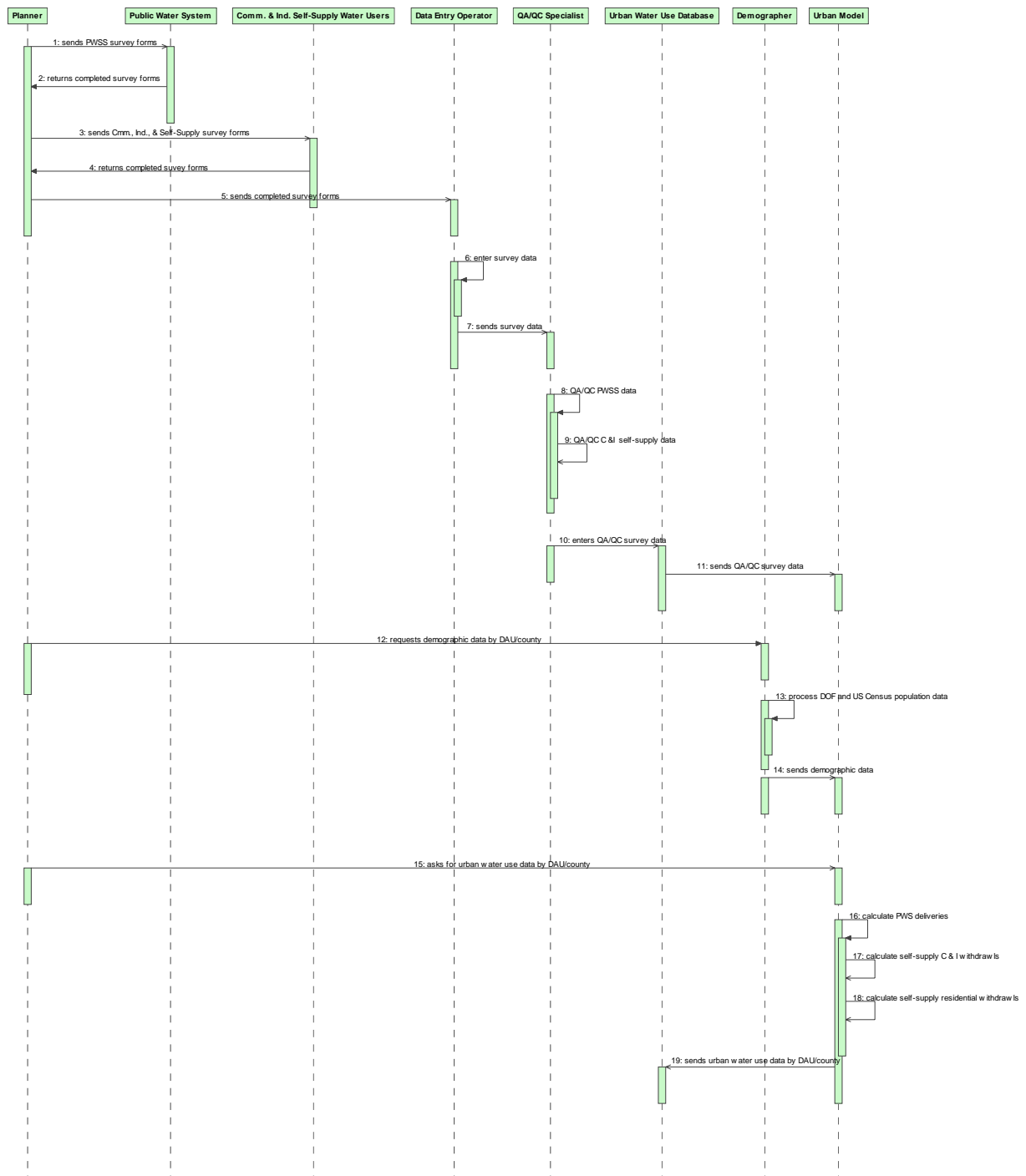
Main Success Scenario:

1. Planner sends water use survey forms to public water systems and commercial and industrial water users.
2. Public water systems and commercial and industrial water users complete survey forms and send them to data entry
3. Data entry converts survey data to digital format
4. Data entry sends digital survey data to QA/QC.
5. QA/QC conducts quality control/quality assurance process
6. QA/QC sends digital data to Urban Water Use Model
7. Planner requests demographic data for study area from demographer
8. Demographer processes demographic data for study area
9. Demographer sends demographic data to Urban Water Use Model
10. Planner runs Urban Water Use Model
11. Planner reviews Urban Water Use Model output
12. Urban Water Use Model outputs is taken as estimate of urban water use in study area

### Extensions

- 10a: Urban Water Use Models fails to run
- .1 Planner checks for missing and invalid input data
  - .2 Planner inputs missing data or corrects invalid data, returns to MSS at step 10





## Use Case 2

Use Case - Water Use by Customer Classes in a DAU

Goal Level: Sea Level

### Main Success Scenario:

1. [User starts the California Urban Water Use Model](#)

The User Interface displays the Main Interface;

2. [User imports PWSS data of the year of interest](#)

**Route:** Main Interface \ Import.

Choose a year from pull down list to match the year of the data. Click Import. A new window pops up which let the user navigate to the data folder. Input Class ensures the integrity of the imported data. Data Base Class creates a new table to host the newly imported data. Click Done to go back to the main interface.

3. [User adds the population of the DAU-County of the year of interest](#)

Population data should be added to the table named “tblDAUCountyYears”

4. [User QA/QC imported PWSS data](#)

**Route:** Main Interface \ Input... \ Public Water System (PWS) System.

Choose a Year. Choose a PWS to inspect. The user can correct errors by directly typing in the correct info or number. The user can also choose to override the imported data by choosing one of two override check boxes, Override Production and Delivery Values or Override Delivery Values only

5. [User enters DAU-Counties where PWS resides](#)

**Route:** Main Interface \ Input... \ Public Water System (PWS) System.

Under tab General, click Add New to enter all the DAU-Counties where PWS resides and the PWS population residing in each of the DAU-Counties. The same info and values can also be entered using,

**Route:** Main interface \ Input \ PWS Sub Groups.

User identifies all PWSs within the DAU-County, and enter the same population value.

6. [User enters Self Supply Users](#)

**Route:** Main interface \ Input \ Self Supply Users

Choose a Year, DAU-County, and Self Supply User. Click on Add New to add Production and Delivery.

7. [User chooses representative PWSs for residual self supply users](#)

**Route:** Main interface \ Input \ DAU County Data

The default representative PWSs used to calculate residual self supply users are PWS subgroups within the boundary of the DAU-County. User can also select the check box of Override Representative Residual PWS data to type in new data to represent the residual self supply users.

8. [User requests to show final results](#)

**Route:** Main interface \ Reports... \ DAU-County Deliveries

9. [System provides the final results](#)

System shows monthly water deliveries of all customer classes for each DAU-County. User can query this table to narrow to the data needed.

